

rian. In all these figures, *c*, cerebrum; *o*, optic lobe; *cm*, cerebellum; *s*, squamosal region.

- Fig. 6. Vertical diagram of the carpus of *Ornithocheirus*, for comparison with fig. 7.
- Fig. 7. Vertical diagram of the carpus of an Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). In these figures, *p*, lateral carpal; *q*, proximal carpal; *r*, distal carpal.
- Fig. 8. Tibia and fibula of *Dimorphodon* from the Lias, from a photograph of a specimen in the British Museum: *t*, tibia; *f*, fibula; *a*, anchylosed tarsal element.  $\frac{3}{2}$  nat. size.
- Fig. 9. Diagram outline of proximal surface of distal carpal of *Ornithocheirus*, showing separation into:—*m*, magnum; *td*, trapezoid; *u*, unciform.
- Fig. 10. Diagram of distal surface of same distal carpal, showing *pn*, deep pneumatic foramen at the confluence of the three bones, and outlines of the positions of articular surfaces for three metacarpal bones. The evidence for these diagrams is in the Woodwardian Museum.
- Fig. 11. Longitudinal section of a tooth of *Ornithocheirus*, curved from end to end, showing close-set radiating calcigerous tubes. Enlarged  $\frac{3}{4}$ .
- Fig. 12. Transverse section from the base of the crown of a large tooth of *Ornithocheirus* from the Cambridge Upper Greensand. Enlarged  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

### Notes upon the Oxystomatous Crustacea.

By EDWARD J. MIERS, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read June 15, 1876.]

(Abstract.)

IN this paper (which will be published shortly in the Society's Transactions with illustrations) the author first enters into the literature of the subject, and then gives descriptions of species of the family Leucosiidæ.

Of the genus *Leucosia* there are in the British Museum eight species hitherto unrecorded; and these are now named and may be enumerated as follows:—

<i>L. fusco-maculata.</i>	<i>L. reticulata.</i>
<i>L. pulcherrima.</i>	<i>L. whitmeei.</i>
<i>L. affinis.</i>	<i>L. perryi.</i>
<i>L. brunnea.</i>	<i>L. pubescens.</i>

A variety of *Myra mamillaris*, Bell, is noted, possibly an immature example; and he suggests that the *M. carinata* and *M. elegans* of Bell may turn out not to be adult animals.

*Nursia sinuata* is referred to as a new Australian form; and comparisons between what have been termed *N. plicata*, *N. abbreviata*, and *N. hardwickii* are instituted. *Arcania granulosa* and *Cryptocnemius holdsworthi*, respectively from Australia and Ceylon, are considered among the new species.

The family *Matutidæ* is next treated of, and subsequent to a historical summary a revision of the species of the oriental genus *Matuta* completes the paper. Formal reference to nine species of the genus is made, and others are more or less incidentally mentioned. Five new species of *Matuta* are described, viz. :—

*M. rubro-lineata.*

*M. maculata.*

*M. lineifera.*

*M. obtusifrons.*

*M. granulosa.*

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On the Prehistoric British *Sus*.

By Professor G. ROLLESTON, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Read June 15, 1876.]

(Abstract.)

THIS memoir will be printed in the Society's Transactions in full.

The following specimens were exhibited at the Meeting :—1. Skull of *S. scrofa*, var. *domesticus*, from a late Celtic interment. 2. Skulls of *S. scrofa*, var. *ferus*, from alluvium near Oxford and from Germany. 3. Skull of *S. andamanensis*, forwarded to the Author by J. Wood Mason. 4. Skull of *S. cristatus*, lent by Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I. 5. Skull of *S. barbatus*, wrongfully named *S. verrucosus*, and needlessly *Euhys barbatus* in some mammalogical catalogues.

Upon these and other data the author bases the subjoined conclusions :—

1. The domesticated pig of pre-Roman times, at least as exemplified by the specimens from the interment referred to, appears to resemble *S. scrofa*, var. *ferus*, rather than *S. cristatus* or the domestic variety, *S. indicus*.

2. On the other hand, *S. cristatus*, the Indian wild hog, appears to him, whilst being readily and always distinguishable from *S. scrofa*, var. *ferus*, to differ from it mainly by the retention permanently of certain structural conformations which were only temporarily represented in the European wild species. The third molars of the male *S. cristatus* varied, however, concomitantly with its canines, and showed a much larger development of their posterior lobe than either *S. scrofa*, var. *ferus*, or the females of their own species. The rearmost lobe, however, of the posterior